led by Chief Hydrographer. However, the Government of Bangladesh has gone in for arbitration as provided under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea with respect to the demarcation of the maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh.

Dalai Lama's visit to Arunachal Pradesh

1568. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has expressed concern over the Dalai Lama's visit to Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) in what manner it affects China if any Spiritual Figure visit any of the regions of Indian soil; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The Chinese side expressed their concern on the visit of Dalai Lama to Arunachal Pradesh which they claim is a "disputed area". Government's clear and consistent position that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India and that Dalai Lama is free to visit any part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side.

Selection of Haj pilgrims

1569. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government for selection of Haj pilgrims through Government quota; and

(b) the numbers of pilgrims selected by the Union Government, State-wise, during the current year particularly from Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The distribution of government quota and additional quota was released for the following categories:

(i) Khadim-ul-Hujjaj selected by the State Haj Committees;

(ii) Mehram of female pilgrims, who by Saudi law, need to be accompanied by a male relative *viz.* father, husband, brother, son;

(iii) States on special political considerations and receiving excess applications *e.g.* J&K/ Lakshadweep etc;

(iv) Individual applicants who did not get selected in the qurrah but have an objective reason to perform Haj *i.e.* family obligation, age, health and have been recommended by MPs, Ministers and other eminent persons;

(b) State-wise distribution of quota allotted through the Haj Committee of India during the current year is given in the Statement. The State of Tamil Nadu was allotted a quota of 3800.

Statement

Statewise distribution of quota allotted through Haj Committee

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Quota allotted	Govt. quota/ addl. quota	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman & Nicobar (UT)	118	0	118
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6223	916	7139
3.	Assam	3504	7	3511
4.	Bihar	6499	14	6513
5.	Jharkhand	2975	4	2979
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	78	187	265
7.	Chhattisgarh	365	0	365
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	103	0	103
9.	Daman & Diu (UT)	55	0	55
10.	Delhi (NCT)	1446	742	2188
11.	Goa	374	0	374
12.	Gujarat	4091	3291	7382
13.	Himachal Pradesh	149	8	157
14.	Haryana	1089	125	1214
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	6051	1652	7703
16.	Karnataka	5757	1475	7232
17.	Kerala	7004	1580	8584
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	52	242	294
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3422	743	4165
20.	Maharashtra	9149	1830	10979
21.	Manipur	329	0	329
22.	Orissa	678	58	736
23.	Pondicherry (UT)	371	0	371

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Punjab	341	136	477
25.	Rajasthan	4265	895	5160
26.	Tamil Nadu	3091	709	3800
27.	Tripura	72	0	72
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27381	1723	29104
29.	Uttaranchal	902	63	965
30.	West Bengal	8067	5	8072
	TOTAL :	104,000	16405	120405

Note: Balance 95 seats were kept for Khadimul Hujjaj.

Misery of Hindu Pakistani Nationals

1570. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindu Pakistani nationals who came to India over the last few years and not returned to Pakistan for fear of persecution are languishing in border areas and leading a life of misery;

(b) if so, whether this case has been discussed with Government of Pakistan, as persecution of minorities in two countries violates the Nehru-Liyaquat pact;

(c) if so, details of protest lodged with Pakistan and their reaction thereto; and

(d) whether international forums like UN Commission for Refugees have been apprised about their plight, if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) There have been instances of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan. However, the precise reason for overstay in India of those individuals who came from Pakistan to India over the last few years is not established.

The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan specifically made provision for non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had separately taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

(d) No.